

LONDON, MAY 15, 1851.

The current number of the *Quarterly Review*, in an article headed "LORD JOHN RUSSELL," in which it reviews the circumstances of the late Ministerial crisis, and the probable consequences of the present state of political parties and public feeling and opinion in England, has the following very remarkable passages:

"We are confident that the experience of the next few months will give proof that there is no other than a Conservative Government possible, or, to speak plainly, no alternative between a strong Conservative Government and a Republic. We conscientiously believe that the crisis of the monarchy, long approaching, cannot be far distant, and we trust that danger (which every day we predict, render more and more urgent) may rally to the conservative, that is, the constitutional cause, two important classes in Parliament and the country, not yet included in the conservative forces: first, a class not so numerous as it used to be, but still considerable and highly respectable—those who support a Government because it is, and while it is, a Government, and who abandon it only when it shows signs of becoming another; those Whigs of the old school, whose party having died, as it were, by its own hands, have now another party to choose, and whose principles have in former times always been the maintenance of the constitution in Church and State as settled at the revolution—principles which the Bedfords and the Devonshires, the Fitzwilliams and the Spencers, and the great Whig aristocracy, have always professed as the guide of their political conduct. A common danger should ally us in a common defence of our common principles, and the greatness of the peril may become again, as it did upon the lifting of Burke's trumpet half a century ago, our best preservative."

At the conclusion of this dissertation, the Reviewer, (supposed to be Mr. Croker,) when speaking upon the subject of protection, says:

"But this is a question which, though a Government may and ought to bring it before the people, the people themselves must answer at the next general election, which cannot be now far distant. The result of that general election will be the most momentous question that has ever been decided. In the state of parties and factions, and the struggle of principles, not only in England, but in the whole European world, we can hardly doubt that the real and ultimate question will be between monarchy and republic; and upon that issue we hope that it would be treason to common sense as well as to the constitution to doubt of the result."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S announcement of his intention to bring into Parliament a measure for the extension of the elective franchise has awakened all this constitutional and monarchical zeal in the Reviewer.

"If," says he, "Lord JOHN RUSSELL can persuade himself that any enlargement of the popular franchise is compatible with the stability of any Administration, or with the power and authority of the aristocracy, or with the branches of the Government, we should think worth our understanding that we ventured over to do his measures." "Lord JOHN RUSSELL cannot deny that the reform bill shook the foundations of the old British constitution, for he himself called it a revolution; and it was as such that the great body of the conservatives opposed it. The Duke of WELLINGTON asked, prophetically, how, with such a Parliament as the new reform bill must produce, the Royal Government was to be carried on?" The result has been slowly justifying these fears; and, though party has continued to have sufficient weight in the constituencies to prevent rapid change as was at first expected, every succeeding session has paid an additional tribute to the democratic principle. The present Union will, if the present Ministry lasts, be no exception. We cannot foresee what measures it may attempt, and still less what it may perform; but we can already see that, partly through its weakness, partly through its radical tendencies, it has already given, what we must be allowed to call the revolutionary party considerable advantages."

The *Quarterly Review* is not the only journal, nor is the Conservative (which, in this connexion, means the *Tory*) party, the only party which perceives the democratic tendency of public opinion in England. The *Daily News*, which may be regarded as the organ of liberal reformers, has the following passage in its article upon Mr. ROEBUCK'S observations to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, respecting the division on Lord NAAS'S motion on the Irish disabilities, which we alluded to in our last letter:

"If there were only two parties to be consulted on the maintenance or overthrow of a Ministry, Mr. ROEBUCK'S might possibly be sound advice, on the recurrence of such indications of lukewarm support as the division last night on Lord NAAS'S motion. If Ministers had only to consult their own ease or susceptibility, and the humors uppermost in the members present on such an occasion, it might be easy enough to exclaim, as Mr. ROEBUCK advises Lord JOHN RUSSELL, 'I will not lend myself any longer to such a state of things.' But if 'such a state of things' is a 'state of things' likely to recur continually, under any Ministry—likely to be aggravated, rather than relieved, by popular extensions of the representative system; as aggravated hitherto it assuredly has been by such extensions, whether affecting England or Ireland—why, then, then it so far approaches the normal state of things that it must be met otherwise by any administration than by merely throwing up their cards in a huff. Or it must be admitted that the Wellington question has become insoluble: 'How is the Queen's Government to be carried on?'"

"There is, in truth, a third party to be taken account of. The common assumption, when parliamentary adhesion to any Ministry appears lax and lukewarm, is that Ministers need must be the peccant party, and that the collective six hundred and fifty-eight would be sure to follow leaders who showed them game worth following. This is equivalent to the assumption that the government of the country should always be in the van of some popular movement—always in position to bring a strong 'pressure' without 'to be' on their backward or lagging adherents. It must be sufficient to state such an implied requirement, to show that it is incompatible with all government whatever."

"But there is a third party to be taken account of, as the ultimate arbiter between Ministers and Parliaments: we mean the public—the aggregate of the classes whose judgment is accepted as that opinion. The great body can and must not be kept continually in undue pressure upon its representatives. Any Government which should so seek its moving power, would conduct the country through political revolutions to political apathy. Excitement is not the normal state of a sober people; nor producing it the proper part of a wise or honest Government. But without a nominated or corrupted Parliament, and without a perpetual popular excitement-power, how is the Queen's Government to be carried on?"

"Why, by letting the public clearly see the state of the case, and enforce its own judgment on it. The Queen's Government never will again be carried on by the old machinery. It may be carried on by the public getting a clear understanding of the true state of the case, and the Legislature, the infinite diversities of the individual members, which more or less capriciously affect its collective action. Mr. ROEBUCK said, 'I can well understand the 'oh' of some disappointed follower of the Government.' The public should understand how the course of a very few years never fails to produce a very large number of 'disappointed followers of the Government,' of men whose ambition has been served, whose love of distinction has not been gratified; who have not, in a word, found their personal account in swelling the ranks of their party. These are the sure ultimate defectors on pinching divisions; and it is the business of their constituents to keep them to their colors, if they are not of opinion that the national interests would be served by a change of colors."

"Lord John Russell's language of last night was, in fact, an appeal to the public; and under a popularly extended representative system such appeals are inevitably of increasing frequency. No Minister can hold a Parliament long in hand by force of mere ascendancy of character or official influence. These have been lost, in a great measure, over the composition, or over the conduct of Parliament. The failures of party discipline and steady support are incidents all Ministries must make up their mind to—not faults or failures of this Ministry in particular. Were they so, there would be as much of alacrity to succeed as of slackness to support them."

These strictures, from directly opposite parties, agreeing as they do in their conclusions, are yet diametrically at issue respecting the means by which the approaching crisis is to be met. The *Tory Review* holds that no Administration can exist, in fact that the "Queen's Government" cannot be carried on, if the elective franchise continues to be increased; whilst the *Whig or Reformers' Journal* as decidedly asserts that no Administration can efficiently and satisfactorily hold its position unless such extension of suffrage and other reforms are granted; unless, in fact, the Government partakes of the leading features of the age—progress and improvement. A very large majority of the people of England are, we have no doubt, of this latter opinion.

The bill for continuing the property tax for one year has passed the House of Commons. The

Admiralty, in anticipation of Mr. HUME'S motion upon the subject, proposes to diminish very considerably the number of naval officers on the active list, and to remove to permanent half-pay those who have become unfit for employment. The number of admirals is to be gradually reduced from 150 to 99; the captains from 300 to 350; commanders from 828 to 450, and lieutenants from 2,147 to 1,200. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has advanced into committee, by a vote of 283 against 203; 209 Liberals and 73 Conservatives voting with Ministers, and 160 Protectionists and 9 English and 34 Irish Liberals voting against them. The accounts of the Board of Trade, which have been made up for the first quarter of the current year, present very encouraging results. The exports for the present and the two preceding years stand as follows:

1849	£12,822,033
1850	14,655,752
1851	16,523,196

There is also a great increase in the quantity of raw materials imported, compared with 1850. For instance:

1850	1851.
Cotton, cwt.	1,388,784 1,552,219
Wool, lbs.	8,419,364 10,314,824
Silk, lbs.	1,292,395 1,659,375
Hemp, cwt.	103,274 148,751

Flax, on the contrary, has decreased from 115,694 cwt. in 1850 to 96,162 cwt. in 1851. The export of cotton, wool, and raw silk has also very much increased, and so has the amount of grain and flour, fruits, sugar, tea, and wine entered for home consumption; coffee has diminished nearly a million of pounds in quantity; the importation of live animals for food has very much increased; that of salted provisions largely diminished; rice about the same as last year; spirits diminished 44,000 gallons; tobacco has also diminished 115,000 pounds.

The British tonnage inwards has increased	134,003
Foreign	164,892

Total increase	298,895
The British tonnage outwards has increased	69,893
Foreign	110,769

Total increase	186,662
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The flax question continues to attract a great deal of attention. The following statistics have been published in connexion with it. The foreign flax imported into England in 1849 was 90,340 tons; in 1850 it amounted to 91,097 tons. The annual produce of England and Ireland does not exceed 30,000 tons. There are 374 linen factories in England, Scotland, and Ireland, containing 965,631 spindles and 3,670 power looms, and employing 68,434 persons; the work done being equal to the hand labor of 1,166,800 persons. The quantity of linen and yarn exported in 1850 was, in value, £4,845,030; the quantity kept for home consumption was valued at £9,700,000; together, £14,545,030.

The question whether flax can be substituted to any great extent for cotton has been solved so far as to prove that the former may be spun by the machinery which has hitherto been used for the latter, the flax having been previously subjected to a process, mechanical or chemical, or partly both. Messrs. CAMERONS, of Edinburgh, say upon this subject:

"All this is very well so far as it goes, but one or two considerations convince us that the proposed innovation cannot be productive of either present or ultimate benefit. In the first place, the flax must be greatly weakened. In its natural state it consists of fibres fifteen to twenty-five inches long; and were these shortened to one or two inches, as they would require to be, it is manifest that the strength of yarn spun therefrom would be materially diminished; secondly, there would be no advantage on the score of economy, because flax can scarcely be called cheaper than cotton—by weight it is; but when we bear in mind its greater specific gravity and heavier waste, as well as the cost attending the proposed method of preparation, we should find that ultimately it is not cheaper, but the reverse; lastly, were the system to become general, as has been aptly observed, 'the demand for flax thence resulting would necessarily advance the direct price of that article, and in the same proportion, cotton, being less in demand, would fall; so that, at the very outset, the substitution would checkmate itself, and consequently cease.' It is our belief, then, that no permanent good can result from these experiments, and we think the evil complained of can only be effectually remedied by taking decisive steps for extending the culture of cotton on a large scale in other lands, and more especially to the British possessions in the East."

We coincide in great measure with these observations, but we think the agitation of the question will produce one valuable result. It will probably lead to our raising from our own soil, and to the great advantage of the agricultural interest, the ninety thousand tons of flax which we have hitherto been compelled to import every year from foreign countries.

The sanitary condition of London, judging from the last week's returns of deaths, has certainly not improved—the deaths this week being 1,041; last week they were 994; the average of ten years being 940. The births were 1,574; their average is 1,341. The births during the last three months in England and Wales were 157,374, the deaths 105,446—showing an increase of population of 51,928. The number of emigrants from English ports was 48,928, and including Scotland and Ireland, 56,072; but all the emigration from English ports must not be considered as in reduction of the English population, for many thousands of Irish people sailed from Liverpool.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION has, thus far, advanced without a single accident or discouraging circumstance; every thing which could tend to accident or failure has been most carefully guarded against by the foresight of the Commissioners and Committees. Fire, that most dangerous and destructive of enemies, has been most especially the object of attention; and here a peculiarly happy combination of circumstances has placed at the disposal of the managers of this great World's Fair a new and powerful agent as an opponent of fire, in Mr. PHILLIPS'S simple but wonderfully effective "Fire Annihilators," a number of which are dispersed through the Glass Palace. The old enemy of fire—water—is in most cases powerful enough to gain the victory in its contests with its antagonistic elements; but water would prove almost as destructive to the rich stores of art, science, and labor which adorn the building as fire. Hence it is peculiarly fortunate that, at this juncture, when the collected wealth of the industry and ingenuity of almost every nation on the earth's surface is gathered under one vast roof, the skill of man should also have provided the means of preserving the rich collection from its most insidious enemy, fire, without employing the almost equally destructive agent, water. Phillips's Fire Annihilators—small portable machines—operate by means of a chemically prepared gas, perfectly innocuous to life, and productive of no injury to property; its application instantaneously subdues the flame, and a great practical result is effected which may be said to interest all mankind. We consider this discovery of Mr. Phillips likely to have a great practical influence upon the proprietary interests of the country. Organized companies, with large capitals, have been formed in England, and one upon a large scale is about being established in France, to place the use of this Fire Annihilator within the reach of the community, by substituting, through the agency of fire insurances, the new mode of extinguishing fires, instead of the old one by fire engines, &c. Phillips's portable machines are distributing daily from the office of the English company in Leadenhall street to all parts of the Empire, and their use is attended with almost universal success. Her Majesty's Palaces at Windsor, St. James, and Buckingham House are supplied with the "Annihilator," and so are the residences of the principal nobility and gentry. The chief manufacturing establishments in Manchester, &c. have adopted them. The leading public journals speak unanimously in their praise and efficacy. Mr. DICKENS has dedicated nearly an entire number of his "Household Words" to a description of their importance, and Lord BACON has lately said that "he hoped before long no vessel would be allowed to put to sea without having Phillips's fire annihilators on board." Your readers must not be weary with this long account of this great invention; we regard it as one of the principal discoveries, and one of the greatest blessings, of this age of progress and improvement—an age which has witnessed the subjugation of steam to the locomotive wishes of man, and the employment of the electric fluid to communicate his desires and wants with the rapidity of thought. We have employed two invisible agents to annihilate time and space, and we have now harnessed a third to the car of science to protect us from the ravages of fire. The building has also proved itself capable of resisting the attacks of water. One of the heaviest showers of rain known in England fell upon the roof on Monday, but without

inventing the interior, except in one or two places where there were imperfections which have since been remedied.

Goods continue to be received from various countries; a large number of packages arrived last Monday from India. The number of colonial and foreign packages received to May 10th was 11,409, of which the United States had sent 930. The "trailing sulkey" sent by G. W. WATSON, of Philadelphia, attracted, from its lightness and elegance of construction, the particular attention of the Duke of WILMINGTON, who frequently visits the exhibition, and spent a long time there on Tuesday in different departments, with the wife of Mr. Fox, one of the contractors, on his arm. What strikes the public attention most in the American vehicles is the lightness of their wheels, springs, and axles. "They may be adapted," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "to the streets of Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, but it is doubted whether they would stand the bumping and straining of a London pavement." Mr. Perkins's baker's oven, heated by hot water, also attracts much attention. The number of visitors to the exhibition increases daily; her Majesty and Prince ALBERT, and some of the royal children, are almost daily visitors. The receipts at the doors amounted in nine days to £12,937.10, and with the sale of season tickets during that time to more than £18,000. The Commissioners are now busy making arrangements for the reception of the great crush of visitors when the low prices commence. Several clergymen have written to them announcing their intention of bringing up with them all their parishioners in a body. A general desire is felt that every facility should be given to the industrial classes to enable them to see and enjoy the magnificent spectacle which their labor has created. A series of hospitalities has commenced in connexion with this great exhibition; her Majesty set the example in a grand ball at Buckingham Palace. The British artists have welcomed their brethren, the foreign sculptors, with a dinner at Willis's rooms, St. James's, at which the most delightful feeling prevailed, and it was proved that genius, talent, and high and liberal sentiment are not confined to any particular race or nation. A grand entertainment will be given by the benches of the inner temple to the distinguished foreigners in London. The Lord Mayor is making arrangements to receive them in a series of parties at the Mansion House. The Corporation of London is preparing for similar demonstrations at Guildhall. The various city companies will vie with each other in their hospitable arrangements. The British Commissioners have issued invitations to the Foreign Commissioners, &c. to a dinner at the Castle at Richmond. Nor are the humble classes forgotten. Fox and Henderson are contemplating a grand entertainment to be given by their foremen and chief workmen to their brother workmen from foreign countries in the building. The contractors for the catalogue have given their hands a holiday to examine the wonders which they have chronicled through their labors at the press. In fact, all ranks and classes appear to be impelled with one and the same idea, a desire to make the grand exhibition really a means of improvement and enjoyment to the vast concourse of people who will be drawn together. The contractors for the catalogue sell on an average 10,000 copies of it every day. It is a very singular fact that both CHAMBER and SPENCER have, in their poetical imaginings, portrayed a building and gathering of all nations very closely resembling the realities which are now displayed in Hyde Park: more upon this curious subject in our next.

Our Theatres and places of amusement are well attended, but offer no particular novelty. The most prominent literary productions of the week are, *Eustace*, an Elegy by the Right Hon. C. TENNYSON D'EXETER, M. P., brother to Mr. Tennyson, the newly-appointed Laureate. Miss LYNN, who has hitherto dealt in productions bearing titles evidencing their fictitious character—such as "Aethel, the Egyptian," "Anyones," &c., now puts forth a tale which, though an avowed fiction, bears the name of "Realities." Col. ARTHUR CROMBIE has published an 8vo. volume called "A Glimpse at the Great Western Republic," during a rapid journey in 1850. BLACKWOOD has much to say about the United States in his current number; and he says it with some abatement of his usual acerbity. He even prays, and not slightly, some American poetry, and thinks that some European tourists have indulged more in twaddle than truth when writing about the country.

The accounts of the Bank of England for the week show that the circulation has decreased £140,391, the public deposits increased £453,569, the private deposits decreased £249,232, and the bullion diminished £36,290. The impression in the money market is, that, though money is now very abundant, it will before long be scarce, and of course dearer. The exchanges in Paris get worse, and gold keeps leaving the Bank for France. In fact, the drain for that country is constant and considerable. The Bank during the past week received £65,000 in gold from Constantinople, and about £75,000 from Mexico, yet the returns show a diminution of £36,000 in bullion; and therefore there has been a demand for £176,000 from some other quarters, principally, it is said, from France. The funds have been heavy for some days, but lower prices are not quoted. The Railway market is extremely dull. The traffic returns of some of the principal lines have disappointed expectations. The Corn market is steady, and prices are firm, but without any quotable advance, although fine Norfolk flour is a trifle dearer.

In the Foreign and Colonial market there is a very perceptible reduction in the price of cotton, both in Liverpool and London. The common kinds were 2d. per lb. cheaper on the 1st instant than they were on the 1st of January, and the finer kinds from 1½d. to 1 6-8d. cheaper; and since the 1st instant the price of the former has fallen from ½d. to ¼d. per lb. at Liverpool, where some of the speculators are said to have suffered severely. There has been a large arrival of wool from the Colonies, and the approaching sales will reach 45,000 bales. The woollen markets are dull at Rochdale, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Leeds, but without any reduction in prices. The Silk market is also inactive. Metals are generally quoted as dull, although business is said to be very brisk at Birmingham and Sheffield. The declared value of all sorts of metals exported during the three months which ended 5th April, 1851, was £2,198,350, being £231,957 more than it was last year for the same period; and the hardware, cutlery, and machinery exported was £215,299, being £41,681 in excess of last year. The sugar for colonial purposes presents a favorable aspect. Market is perceptibly in advance, but coffee has given way a little; tea is dull, or rather slow in sale, without any alteration in price. All other articles are firm, and stocks on hand by no means large.

Fortunately for your columns and your readers' patience, our summary of foreign news must be very short, for there is literally no intelligence to give. In FRANCE public attention is fixed upon one subject, and its effects—the revision of the constitution; for upon that depends the coming Presidential election, and upon that the state of France. The *Debats* shows that fusion between the branches of the Royalists is impossible. The greatest diversity of views prevails among the majority of the Legislative Assembly on the subject of revision. Among the Legitimists alone there are four opinions, namely, absolute non-revision, total revision, either with a view to a future monarchy or a republic, and adjournment of the question for six months. M. DE GRAMONT prophesies that the candidate of the party of order for the Presidency will be General CAVAIGNAC. He says: "We hear 'on all sides that this candidature makes rapid progress, and is received with marked favor by the moneyed men, manufacturers, and the high and middle commercial classes.'"

The only news from SPAIN, with the exception of the probability that the Queen will shortly give an heir to the Spanish throne, is, that the elections continue to occupy the public mind. The *Progresista* party, which but a few days ago seemed so united, is now wasting its strength in recriminations; while the *Narvaez* party endeavors to excite the fears of the nation by exaggerating the strength and resources of the democrats, who certainly give proofs of more vitality than was suspected. General ESPARTECO, who has been called upon to act as president of the general committee of the *Progresista* elections, has accepted that office, but declares himself tired of Spanish politics, and says he has no intention of giving up his country life for the uncertainties of which he has had so much bitter experience. He disclaims all participation with the ultra-democratic party, and forbids his friends from using their exertions to promote the election of any one of that party. His letter ends as follows: "My banner has but one device, the authority and splendor of the throne, and

the happiness and freedom of the people." The divisions in the *Progresista* party render the result of the elections uncertain.

The last news from PORTUGAL, dated the 12th, is that Gen. SALDANHA was expected at Lisbon from Oporto, at the head of five thousand troops. Although nominated President of the Cabinet by the Queen, he will not accept of the appointment until he is in Lisbon. In the mean time he issues all documents in the name of the Queen. There is great fear that the revolution will not be satisfied with a mere change of Ministers, and that they will insist on the abdication of the Queen in favor of the Prince Royal, a boy of fourteen. It is apprehended, however, by many persons, that the revolution will not stop there, and that the abdication will be followed by the proclamation of a republic. All the troops are gone over to Saldanha. Two men-of-war have been sent by the British admiral to Oporto, with urgent despatches for Saldanha. The second editions of this morning's papers announce the arrival of the Count de THOMAS at Southampton with only one servant, having engaged a second class passage on board the Iberia steamer which left Lisbon on the 9th.

Letters from ROME state that the heads of three of the most important families in the Papal States have addressed a memorial to the President of the French Republic, calling upon him to use his influence in the Vatican to promote such reforms as the interests of the country generally demand. The memorial says, that, as *Pro Novo* was restored by French bayonets, France is bound in honor and justice not to abandon the people to the misrule with which political and financial affairs are at present conducted. The names of the memorialists are among the most distinguished of Roman princes, and carry great weight with them. In relation to Rome, Lord PALMERSTON said, a few nights ago, that there had been friendly communications with the French Government with respect to the continued occupation of that city by French troops; and neither of the two Governments were blind to the fact that the withdrawal of the French soldiery would be followed by the occupation of Rome by others; and therefore he had thought it best to leave it with the French Government to decide when and how the present occupation could be best dispensed with.

We have nothing of a decisive nature from GERMANY. One report states that the Emperor of AUSTRIA has, for some time past, exhibited symptoms of pulmonary consumption. Letters from Berlin assert that the King of PRUSSIA is to meet the Emperor of AUSTRIA on the 15th, and that the latter is afterwards to meet the Emperor of RUSSIA at Oranau; that AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA are prepared to act as one man at the approaching Diet at Frankfurt, where, although the latter will not be seen, her influence will be felt, and her wishes predominate. It is not, we are told, so much German affairs as European which will be really before that assembly, and the great question there settled will be, What are the most effective means of extinguishing civil liberty. On the other hand, we find it asserted that Germany is rushing

with rapid strides to a crisis, and that the time, although not yet arrived, is not far distant. That the entire middle and lower classes in Prussia are discontented, and that universal Germany is only waiting the arrival of no very far-off day to rise as one man and declare the Fatherland free. This, we are told, is inevitable; it is only a question of time. We thus state two extreme opinions; the truth is, probably, somewhere between them.

In the House of Commons the other night Lord PALMERSTON stated that the Government had received information of the Russian troops being on the point of evacuating the Danubian provinces of Turkey.

MAY 16.—There is no Parliamentary or other domestic news of importance. In some late elections in FRANCE, the extreme, or Red Republicans, have succeeded in electing their candidates. There is a rumor that the Minister of War has given orders confidentially to the colonels of fourteen regiments of the first division, not belonging to the garrison of Paris, to hold themselves in readiness to march for the capital. If this be correct, some popular demonstration is expected. Gen. CHANSENER has joined the Fusionist party, and a grand dinner took place on Wednesday, at which MM. GUZOT, DE SALVARRY, DUMONT, MOLE, MONTBELLO, and other notabilities were present.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states as a fact, that it is the intention of the King of Denmark to enter into the German Confederation. We have not any idea that the Danes will consent to such an arrangement; nor would it, we think, meet the views of the Emperor of Russia.

Data letters from MADRID speak of difficulties in connexion with ecclesiastical affairs between the Spanish Government and the Pope. The elections are said to be going on favorably to the Government.

Three o'clock.—It is stated that the PORTS has delivered its ultimatum concerning KOSOVU and his companions. They will not be detained beyond the autumn.

The news from Paris is that the movement in favor of the revision of the constitution is making considerable progress in the provinces, and also in the capital.

A long and exciting address has been circulating through the London papers during the last week, purporting to be a communication to a central committee in London, and signed JOSEPH MAZZINI, and addressed to the Democratic Associations in Europe. This document was said to be a secret one; but the secret had leaked out, and a copy of it had been submitted to the Legislative Assembly of France. M. MAZZINI had addressed a letter to the *Times* in which he says the paper was entirely a secret to him until he saw it in the columns of that paper. He denies that he made such a report, and says that the views detailed in the fabricated one differ in toto from those which he entertains.

Paris Bourse, last prices yesterday: Five per cent. 90f. 30c.; Three per cent. 55f. 90c.; Bank of France 3,050f. London Stock Exchange, 3 o'clock: Consols for money 97½ to 97¼; consols for account, 97½ to 97¼.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES—Seventh Census.

STATES.	White population.	Free colored population.	Total free.	Slaves.	Federal Representative population.	No. of Reprs.	Fractions.
Alabama	426,515	2,250	428,765	342,894	634,501	7	*72,289
Arkansas	126,071	587	126,658	16,982	180,848	2	3,444
California	200,000	.....	200,000	.....	200,000	2	12,596
Connecticut	363,189	7,415	370,604	39,341	370,604	4	*89,498
Delaware	71,282	17,957	89,239	2,289	90,612	1	.....
Florida	47,120	926	48,046	39,341	71,650	1	.....
Georgia	513,083	2,586	515,669	362,966	733,448	8	*77,534
Indiana	983,834	5,100	988,734	.....	988,734	11	51,714
Illinois	853,059	5,239	858,298	.....	858,298	9	20,980
Iowa	191,330	3,292	194,622	.....	192,122	10	4,718
Kentucky	770,061	9,667	779,728	.....	779,728	10	*75,470
Louisiana	254,271	15,685	269,956	230,807	408,440	4	33,832
Maine	581,920	1,312	583,232	.....	583,232	6	21,020
Massachusetts	985,498	8,773	994,271	.....	994,271	11	*57,251
Maryland	418,763	73,943	492,706	89,800	546,586	6	*78,076
Mississippi	291,636	898	292,434	300,419	472,685	5	4,175
Michigan	393,156	2,547	395,703	.....	392,703	4	20,895
Missouri	592,176	2,677	594,853	89,289	648,416	7	*66,204
New Hampshire	317,354	477	317,831	.....	317,831	3	38,735
New York	3,042,574	47,448	3,090,022	119	3,090,022	33	*91,558
New Jersey	466,283	22,269	488,552	.....	488,623	5	20,113
North Carolina	552,477	27,271	580,458	288,412	753,505	8	3,889
Ohio	1,951,101	25,801	1,977,031	.....	1,977,031	21	9,289
Pennsylvania	2,258,480	53,201	2,311,681	.....	2,311,681	25	*62,833
Rhode Island	144,012	3,543	147,555	.....	147,555	2	53,853
South Carolina	274,775	8,769	283,544	384,925	314,499	5	45,989
Tennessee	767,319	6,280	773,599	249,519	923,310	10	89,992
Texas	133,131	926	134,057	53,346	156,064	2	72,362
Vermont	81,776	710	83,486	.....	83,466	3	32,360
Virginia	894,149	53,806	948,055	473,026	1,231,870	13	13,744
Wisconsin	303,600	626	304,226	.....	304,226	3	23,120